materials. Average price of Writing and Printing Paper prevailing in July, 1994 was Rs. 19,500 per MT whereas the present average price is Rs. 26,000 per MT.

(c) There is no statutory control over prices of paper. Prices are determined by market forces.

Incorporation of Pepsi Co. India Holdings

3927. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval for setting up of a holding company in India and if so, the date thereof; and

(b) whether the approval granted to Pepsi Co. Inc. for setting up of a holding company in India has been transferred to Pepsi Co. India Holdings and if so the date of such intimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The company has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval letter on 6.3.95.

(b) No, Sir.

Incorporation of subsidiaries of Pepsi Co.

3928. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. or Pepsi Co. India Holdings has intimated to Government the incorporation or further subsidiaries, viz. Aradhana Soft Drinks Co. Aradhana Snack Foods Co. and Aradhana Fruit and Food Products Co. and if so, the date of such intimation; and

(b) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. Pepsi Co. India Holdings has intimated to Government the investments made by the above companies and if so, the date of such intimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The company has informed on 24.4.95, the incorporation of the following subsidiary companies:—

Name of the Subsidiary company	Date of incorporation
Aradhna Soft Drinks Company	18-3-94
Ardhana Snack Foods Company	18-3-94
Aradhana Fruit & Food Products Co.	18-3-94

(b) No Sir.

Child Labour in tiny and cottage industries

3929. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several types of tiny and cottage industries have been traditionally engaging child labourers in various processes of their production;

(b) if so, the category of such industries and the estimated number of child labourers working therein;

(c) whether any review has been conducted to ascertain *inter-alia* the category of industries where majority

of the child labourers are concentrated and the reason therefor;

(d) the outcome thereof;

(e) whether viability of these industries would still persist after they are banned from using child labourers; and

(f) the steps, if any, contemplated for rehabilitation of the affected industries and its child labou ers who would be rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries) has not carried out any study, nor review of the kind referred to in the Question, nor is any such information maintained by this Ministry. However, in accordance with the information received from Ministry of Labour, the number of child labourers in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the year 1986 was estimated to be 16.668 million and according to the same Ministry, no review has been conducted to ascertain the category of industries where maiority of the child labourers are concentrated. Nevertheless keeping in view the problem faced by the child labourers, Ministry of Labour has introduced project based plan of action covering the following 10 industries with child labour concentration:

1. Match Industry in Sivakasi Tamil Nadu.
2. The precious stone polishing industry Jaipur, Rajasthan.
3. The slate pencil making industry in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.
4. The slate industry in Markapur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. The handmade carpet weaving industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohe Uttar Pradesh
6. The Glass Industry in Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
7. The Lock Industry in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
8. The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
9. The Tile Industry in Jaggampet, Andhra Pradesh.
10. The handmade carpet industry in Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No adverse effect is likely on the economic viability of the industry. In so far as child labourers are concerned, the Central and State Governments as also some NGOs have undertaken a number of programmes for the rehabilitation of children *inter-alia* by way of providing stipendary training in various fields.

Cases referred to assistant commissioner settlement, Jammu

3930. SHRI GHULAM AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to by the Jammu and Kashmir High Court to the Assistant Commissioner, Settlement, Jammu, appointing him the Commissioner for demarcation of land in village Palsaura;

(b) whether the reports have since been submitted by the said official to the court;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to initiate a high level enquiry to ascertain the ulterior motives working behind this delay; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to